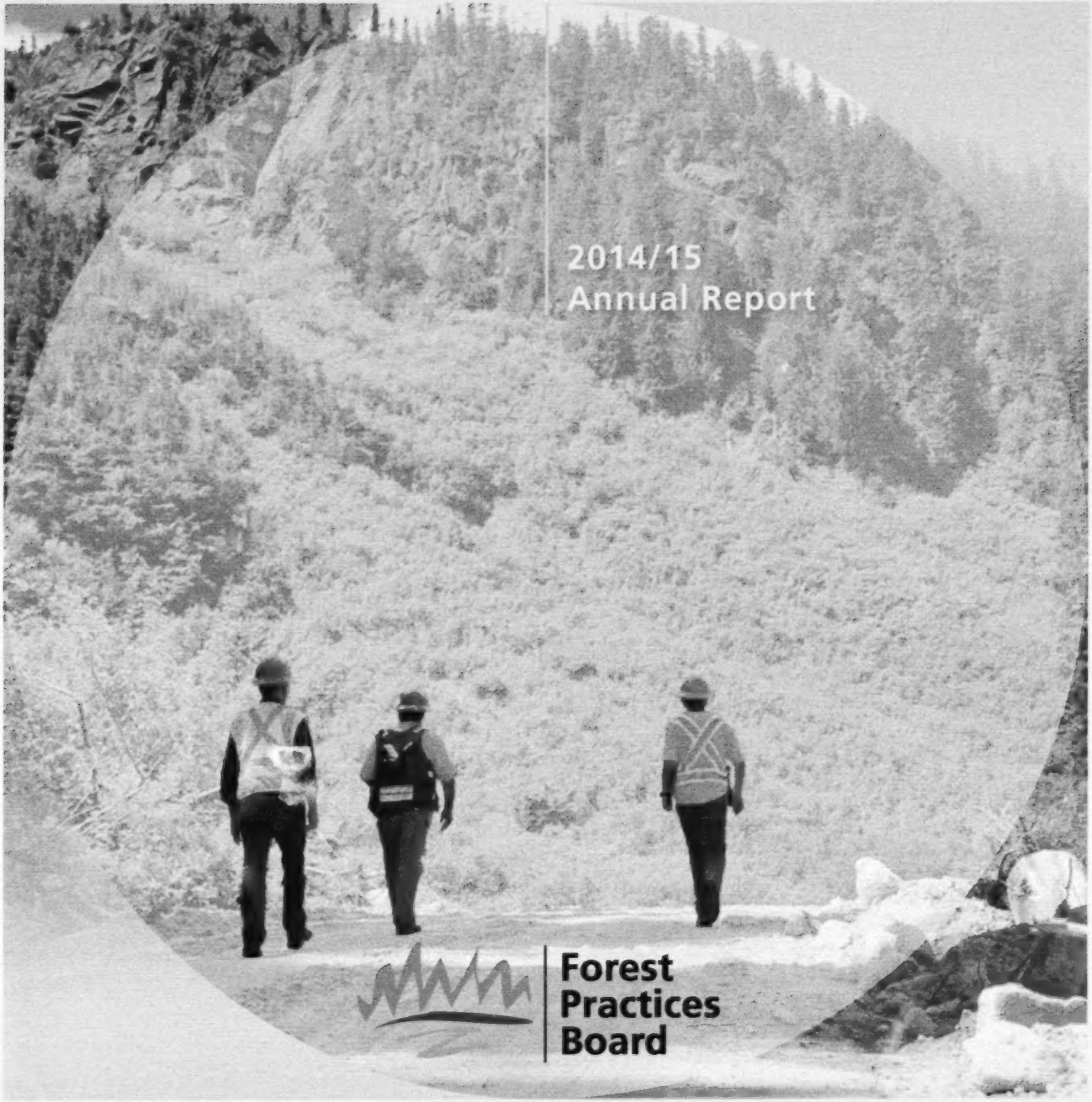
2014/15
Annual Report
Forest
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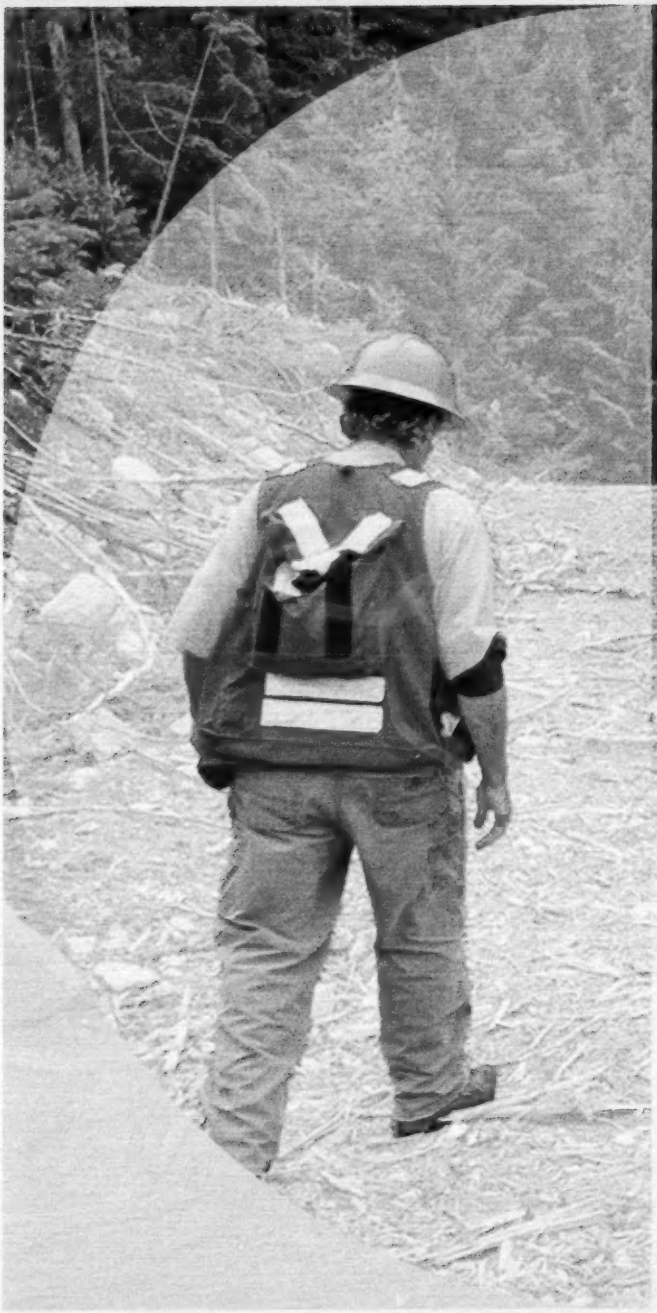
Board



## MANDATE

The Board's main roles under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* are:

- Auditing forest practices of government and licence holders on public lands
- Auditing government enforcement of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*
- Investigating public concerns
- Undertaking special investigations of forestry issues
- Participating in administrative appeals
- Providing reports on Board activities, findings and recommendations

## FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSES

In fulfilling its mission, the Board encourages:

- Sound forest practices that warrant public confidence
- Fair and equitable application of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*
- Continuing improvements in forest and range practices

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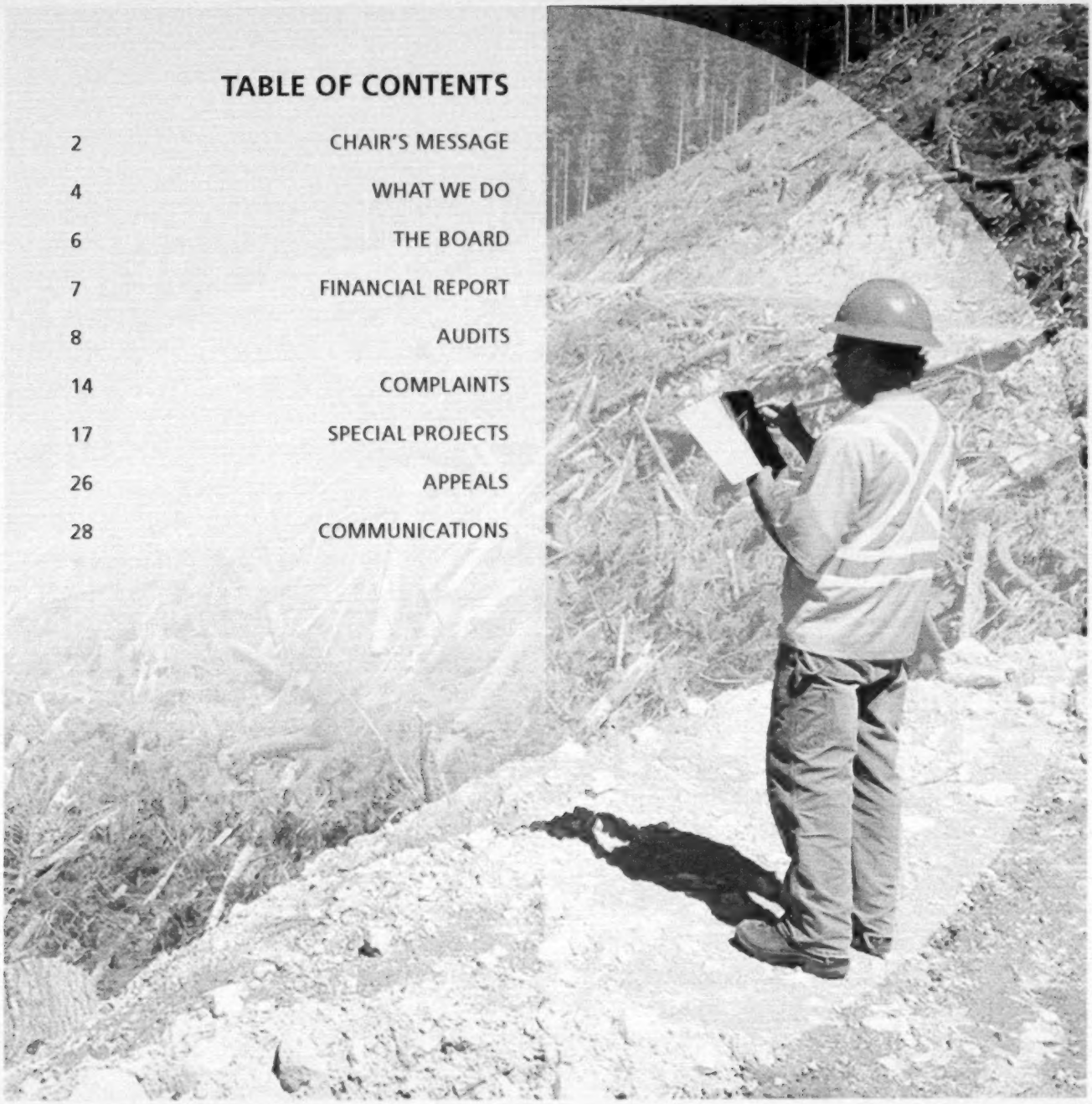


# CHAIR'S MESSAGE

The Forest Practices Board annual report informs the BC public of what we have done over the past year. While each Board report produced during the year is a stand-alone comment on the state of forest and range practices, it is the rolling up of all that work into an annual report that really provides the public with an independent, factual picture of how well BC is doing in achieving sound forest and range practices and stewardship.

In general, full compliance has not been reached across the range of large and small licensees, with the performance of smaller licensees being more problematic. As noted in our 2014 special report on the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) —essentially a report card—more work needs to be completed in the areas of professional reliance, forest stewardship planning, cumulative effects, the measurability of results, and the effectiveness of compliance standards. Government is responding to the report, but improving upon "fair" and making FRPA work better will take a collaborative effort on the part of government, industry and resource management professionals.

At the Forest Practices Board, we provide oversight on forest and range practices, independent of government, forest companies and ranchers, and environmental advocacy organizations. Board findings are reported directly to the public and are not subject to approval by government or anyone else.

Our work benefits BC in a number of different ways:

- an informed public and greater public trust;
- markets for BC forest products are objectively informed about practices in BC;
- government decision-makers are better informed;
- higher rates of compliance with forestry legislation; and
- continual improvement in forest and range practices.

However, the Board's oversight mandate is limited to FRPA and the *Wildfire Act*, which encompass mostly industrial forestry and cattlemen's range activities, but on occasion we have the opportunity to report on other major land or resource uses. In the Board's recent stakeholder survey, we asked about the level of concern with the lack of independent oversight of other resource sectors operating on the land base, and 91 percent of respondents said they are moderately, very or extremely concerned about it. Reflecting this concern perhaps, we have seen the BC Wildlife Federation, Guide Outfitters Association of BC, BC Trappers Association, Fraser Basin Council, and the Dean of the UBC Faculty of Forestry make public comment that the Board's jurisdiction should be expanded to support the integration of resource management in BC. We acknowledge their support for our role, but for today, the Board remains

focused on our mandate and demonstrating the value our work provides to the public.

We put out many notable reports during 2014/15 and I encourage you to visit our website and review reports of interest to you. I will draw your attention to a few from this year's annual report:

- The audit of Kenkeknem Forest Tenures Ltd., a First Nations woodland licence held by the Tsq'escenemc people (Canim Lake) found all activities complied with FRPA and the *Wildfire Act*.
- The investigation, *Community Watersheds: From Objectives to Results on the Ground*, identified several weaknesses in FRPA and how it is being implemented by forest licensees. Together, these issues have the potential to compromise the effective achievement of government's objective for community watersheds.
- The complaint report, *Haida Gwaii Visual Quality Objectives*, where the Board concluded that the Haida's concerns were justified, enforcement actions taken by government were not adequate and professional reliance did not serve the public's interest.
- The investigation, *Mitigation of Forestry Impacts to Natural Range Barriers*, found problems in how mitigation was planned and implemented, and most measures in operational plans were not likely to lead to effective mitigation and were not verifiable.

This year we also conducted an external audit related to mountain caribou on behalf of the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, and the Ministry of Environment:

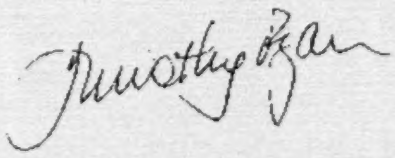
- *Audit of Helicopter and Snowcat Skiing in Mountain Caribou Habitat.* This audit of heli-ski/cat-ski operators' adherence to two memoranda of understanding (MOUs), regarding activities in mountain caribou habitats, was well received by all parties and helped to inform the updated MOUs, which were signed this past January.

In terms of Board strategic priorities for the coming year, we will be working to:

- Promote Stewardship – what does good stewardship look like?
- Demonstrate Value – through objectively informing people about what we do and the good that comes out of our work.
- Build Broader Expertise – through diversity, experience and expanding knowledge.

I commend government and industry for their use of the Board's work to improve forest legislation, policy and practices. I am aware of no other government or industry in the world that has an oversight body like the Forest Practices Board that reports directly to the public and that is not tied to a regulating body.

The Forest Practices Board continues to be viewed as an independent, credible and relevant organization. In our survey, over 93 percent of respondents viewed the Board's function as extremely, very or moderately important. The challenge for Board members, our staff and myself is to serve the public's interest to the best of our abilities and resources, and to advocate for the public as objectively as possible. Your comments, suggestions and concerns are always appreciated. Send me a note if you would like to get together.



Timothy S. Ryan, RPF
Chair

## WHAT WE DO

The Forest Practices Board provides the public with objective information about the state of forest and range practices, validates sound practices and recommends improvements based on direct field observation, consultation and research. The Board achieves this by conducting audits and investigations (complaints or specials) of how well industry and government are meeting the intent of British Columbia's forest practices legislation.

The Board can also issue special reports when we wish to comment publicly on a matter, or if it's been determined that an in-depth special investigation is not necessary. In addition, the Board can appeal decisions made by government officials, such as determinations of non-compliance, penalties or approvals of plans for forestry or range operations.

While it does not lay penalties, the Board's recommendations have led directly to improved forest practices such as stronger government decision-making processes and better communication among forestry professionals to manage risks to the environment.

The Board has a mandate to carry out audits and investigations of forest and range planning and

## AUDIT OR INVESTIGATION?

**AUDITS** examine whether or not a party has followed requirements specified in legislation and in approved forest stewardship plans. They have a clear scope that limits the examination to the specified activities within a specified area and time period. They cannot look at the actions of any party other than the one being audited. If the auditors see something that occurred outside the scope of the audit, they can't address it within the audit report. Audits firmly attribute the results found to the party being audited, and the name of the auditee is made public in the published audit report. The auditor provides an opinion statement, similar to a financial audit, and the process must be consistent with Canadian Generally Accepted Audit Standards. Audits are important for confirming an auditee is complying with the legislation, or not. Having said that, audits can also identify unsound practices—even if they are legally compliant—and encourage continuous improvement of forest and range practices.

practices. Most people are familiar with audits and some mistake all of the Board's work for an audit. Although both audits and investigations encourage sound forest and range practices and continuing improvements, the two processes are different in many important ways.

## WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

**INVESTIGATIONS** are much broader inquiries about what happened—they are not restricted in scope and they can involve a much deeper probing of actions, approaches and results. Investigations go beyond what parties did and can look at whether the actions were effective and the outcome appropriate. Importantly, during a complaint investigation, the Board can bring parties together and encourage resolution of concerns and a better path forward for those involved in an issue. Investigators can pursue trails to get to the bottom of an issue and address information that comes up at any point during the investigation. Special investigations can look broadly at a practice or issue that involves many different parties across a number of forest districts or the whole province. In special investigations, the results found in the investigation are not normally attributed to a specific party—the focus is on the issue and finding solutions to improve legislation, policy or practices.

# THE BOARD

Current Board members: (Front row to back, left to right) William Dumont (RPF), Ralph Archibald, Angeline Nyce (RPF), Norma Wilson (P. Geo.), Tim Ryan (RPF) Chair, Dr. William McGill (P. Ag.) Vice Chair, Marlene Machmer (RPBio)

## 2014/15 BOARD MEMBERS

This year marked a few changes to the composition of the Board. In June, the Board was pleased to welcome Norma Wilson to the organization. In December, she was joined by new Board members Marlene Machmer and Angeline Nyce after Michael Nash, Andrea Lyall and Dave Patterson's terms ended. Existing Board member Bill Dumont was reappointed for another term, and Ralph Archibald, Bill McGill and Tim Ryan are continuing Board members. Currently the Board consists of seven members. We thank Dave, Andrea and Mike for their service and dedication to forest and range practices during their time on the Board.

**The full Board meets in person four times a year and by conference call seven times a year. Panels of board members hold additional conference calls and meetings to deal with specific files under consideration.**

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In June, the Board held one of its quarterly meetings at Loon Lake on the University of British Columbia's Malcolm Knapp Research Forest in Maple Ridge. Board members participated in an insightful discussion of current forestry issues in the province, and received a tour of various research sites and a small mill. Board members and staff discussed the Board's vision for the next three years, and settled on three strategic priorities to guide upcoming work:

- Promote Stewardship
- Demonstrate Value
- Build Broader Expertise

These themes have, and will continue to help direct the work the Board carries out, demonstrate the value of the Board's role and its work to the forest sector and all British Columbians, and increase the Board's awareness and understanding of other resource sectors that work in and affect BC's forest and range lands.

## VALUES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Board:

- acts on behalf of the public's interest, not those of any single group;
- is straightforward in its approach;
- emphasizes solutions over assigning blame;
- behaves in a non-adversarial, balanced manner;
- treats all people with respect, fairness and sensitivity;
- performs in a measured, unbiased and non-partisan manner;
- carries out its mandate with integrity and efficiency;
- provides clear and concise reports to the public;
- bases actions and decisions on knowledge, experience and common sense; and
- is accessible and accountable.

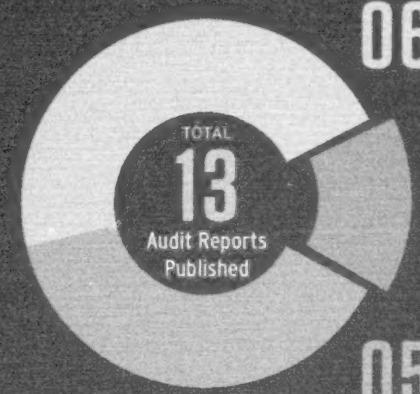
# FINANCIAL REPORT

| | Board Members & Executive | Complaint Investigations | Audits | Legal | Special Projects & Communications | Administration & Overhead | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and Benefits | 330,593 | 581,138 | 576,339 | 337,020 | 257,923 | 382,862 | 2,465,875 |
| Other Operating Costs | 130,912 | 82,938 | 287,621 | 6,939 | 105,443 | 733,473 | 1,347,326 |
| Total Operating Expenditures | 461,505 | 664,076 | 863,960 | 343,959 | 363,366 | 1,116,335 | 3,813,201 |
| Total Capital Expenditures | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total Expenditures | 461,505 | 664,076 | 863,960 | 343,959 | 363,366 | 1,116,335 | 3,813,201 |
| Budget | | | | | | | 3,815,000 |

NOTES:

1. "Board Members and Executive" expenditures cover those of the Chair of the Board, the part-time Board members, the office of the Executive Director, and staff providing direct support to the Board members.
2. "Legal" expenditures covers legal advice on all files of the Board, including review and appeals.
3. "Administration and Overhead" includes building occupancy charges, amortization, software licensing, centralized support charges, and salaries associated with support for corporate services and information systems.

# AUDITS




**06** with no issues

**02** with significant non-compliance leading to adverse opinions*

**05** with no non-compliance, but at least one area for improvement or unsound practice**

**ACTIVITIES AUDITED IN THE FIELD**

| Activity | Population Audited | Sites Field Sampled* |
|---|---|---|
| Harvesting (# of blocks) | 326 | 184 |
| Road Construction (km) | 510 | 320 |
| Road Deactivation (km) | 348 | 128 |
| Road Maintenance (km) | 3412 | 1331 |
| Bridge Construction (# of bridges) | 55 | 44 |
| Bridge Maintenance (# of bridges) | 235 | 79 |
| Silviculture – Free Growing (# of blocks) | 281 | 80 |
| Silviculture – Regeneration Due (# of blocks) | 242 | 79 |
| Silviculture – Planting (# of blocks) | 288 | 98 |
| Silviculture – Site Preparation (# of blocks) | 268 | 50 |
| Fire Protection (# of active sites) | 12 | 11 |

***Adverse Opinion**
is an overall negative conclusion, which is appropriate when significant non-compliance is individually or collectively of sufficient magnitude to warrant an overall negative opinion.

****Unsound Forest or Range Practices**
are significant identified practices that, although they are found to be in compliance with the *Forest and Range Practices Act* or *Wildfire Act*, are not considered to be sound management.

## COMPLIANCE AUDITS

| Auditee / Licence | District | Findings | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mackenzie Fibre Management Corporation – Forestry Licence to Cut A87345 | Mackenzie | Planning and field activities complied in all significant respects with the requirements of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations.<br><br>However, the audit identified an unsound forest practice involving soil disturbance and an area requiring improvement involving operational planning. | One unsound forest practice.<br><br>One area requiring improvement. |
| Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd. – Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A66762 | Nadina | Fire protection activities did not comply in all significant respects with the requirements of the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. This is an adverse opinion for these activities.<br><br>The audit also identified significant non-compliances involving seed transfers and invasive plants. Burns Lake Speciality Wood Ltd. did not meet seed transfer requirements on three cutblocks, and did not achieve the measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants. | One adverse opinion.<br><br>Two significant non-compliances. |
| 639881 BC Ltd. – Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A72921 | Nadina | Fire protection activities did not comply in all significant respects with the requirements of the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. This is an adverse opinion for these activities.<br><br>The audit identified a significant non-compliance involving invasive plants. 639881 BC Ltd. did not achieve measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants.<br><br>The audit also identified soil disturbance as an unsound forest practice and annual reporting practices that require improvement. | One adverse opinion.<br><br>One significant non-compliance.<br><br>One unsound forest practice.<br><br>One area requiring improvement. |
| Carrier Lumber Ltd. – Forest Licence A18158 | Prince George and Fort St. James | Planning and forest activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. | All practices were in compliance. |

## COMPLIANCE AUDITS

| Auditee / Licence | District | Findings | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|---|
| RMR Acquisitions Inc. – Occupant Licence to Cut L49318 | Selkirk | Planning and forestry activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. | All practices were in compliance. |
| Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership – Community Forest Licence K1X | Coast Mountain | Planning and forestry activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. | All practices were in compliance. |
| Pebble Creek Timber Ltd. – Forest Licence A19218 | Sea to Sky | Planning and forest activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations, although fire hazard assessments were not completed – an area requiring improvement. | One area requiring improvement. |
| Lil'wat Forestry Ventures – Forest Licence A83925 and Lil'wat Construction Enterprises – Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A82250 | Sea to Sky | Planning and forest activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations, although fire hazard assessments were not completed – an area requiring improvement. | One area requiring improvement. |

## COMPLIANCE AUDITS

| Auditee / Licence | District | Findings | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kenkeknem Forest Tenures Ltd. – First Nations Woodland Licence N1I | 100 Mile House | Planning and forest activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. | All practices were in compliance. |
| Range Agreements RAN073562, RAN074611, RAN076681 and RAN073605 | 100 Mile House | Planning, range and hay cutting activities complied with the requirements of FRPA and related regulations. | All practices were in compliance. |
| BC Timber Sales and Timber Sale Licence Holders – Babine Business Area, Morice Timber Supply Area | Nadina | Planning and forestry activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. | All practices were in compliance. |
| Woodlot Licences W0303, W1434, W1591 and W2070 | Thompson Rivers | Planning and forest activities on W0303 complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations, although a small ground fire occurred while burning slash – an area requiring improvement.<br>The audit found the planning and forest activities on W1434, W1591 and W2070 complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations. | One area requiring improvement (W0303).<br>All practices were in compliance (W1434, W1591 and W2070). |
| TimberWest Forest Corporation – Tree Farm Licence 47 | Campbell River and North Island Central Coast | Planning and forest activities complied with the requirements of FRPA, the *Wildfire Act* and related regulations, although fire hazard assessments were not completed – an area requiring improvement. | One area requiring improvement. |

## HELICOPTER AND SNOWCAT SKIING IN MOUNTAIN CARIBOU HABITAT

In 2011, the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNR), the Ministry of Environment and 12 heli-ski/cat-ski operators signed two memoranda of understanding (MOUs) regarding the management of helicopter and snowcat skiing in mountain caribou habitat. The MOUs, being consistent with government's mountain caribou recovery objectives, include provisions for adapting to caribou encounters, among other things, and reporting this information to FLNR by May 31 each year. In April 2014, FLNR requested that the Forest Practices Board audit conformance with the agreement by the 12 heli-ski and cat-ski operators that work in and around mountain caribou habitat.

In the Board's view, for the 2013/14 ski season, the operators participating in this audit demonstrated a high degree of diligence in following procedures in the MOUs, which are designed to avoid encounters with caribou, and reduce potential stress when caribou are accidently encountered.

This audit highlights the beneficial aspects of having an industry with the potential to adversely impact a sensitive wildlife resource follow agreed upon procedures to manage and minimize wildlife encounters, and to self-report on those encounters.

"Undertaking this audit at the request of government provided the Board with an opportunity to expand our knowledge of caribou management while demonstrating the value of our audit procedures to the heli-ski and cat-ski industries. Our work was well received by all parties and we appreciated the opportunity to contribute to improved management of this important and sensitive wildlife species."

*–Tim Ryan, Board Chair*

## AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE / RESPONSES RECEIVED

### SOUTH ISLAND DISTRICT WOODLOT – WOODLOT LICENCE W1632

**Recommendation made:**
The Board requested that the Halalt First Nation report back to the Board by April 30, 2014, on the progress made in reporting the required information for current and past activities to government.

**Response received:**
In May 2014, Board staff noted that the required information on current and past activities had been updated in the government system, which addressed the reporting obligation concern.

The file was closed on May 28, 2014.

### SOUTH ISLAND DISTRICT WOODLOT – WOODLOT LICENCE W0033

**Recommendation made:**
The Board requested that the Penelakut First Nation report back to the Board by April 30, 2014, on the progress made in reporting the required information for current and past activities to government.

**Response received:**
In May 2014, Board staff noted that the required information on current and past activities had been updated in the government system, which addressed the reporting obligation concern.

The file was closed on May 28, 2014.

### BURNS LAKE SPECIALTY WOOD LTD. – NON-REPLACEABLE FOREST LICENCE A66762

**Recommendation made:**
The Board requested that Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd. report back to the Board by January 31, 2015, on the progress made regarding the outstanding abatement obligations and the reporting of the required information for current and past abatement activities to government.

**Response received:**
The adequacy of the licence holder's response was under review as of March 31, 2015.

### 639881 BC LTD. – NON-REPLACEABLE FOREST LICENCE A72921

**Recommendation made:**
The Board requested that the Wet'suwet'en First Nation report back to the Board by February 27, 2015, on progress made in meeting the outstanding *Wildfire Act* obligations, and on other actions implemented to address the issues identified in this audit.

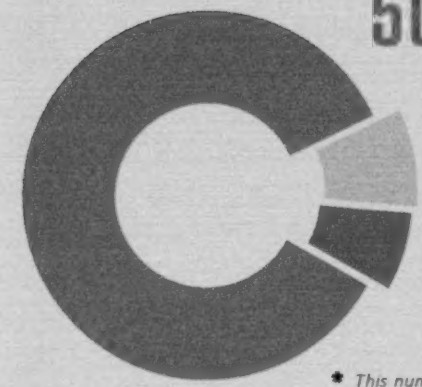
**Response received:**
No response was received as of March 31, 2015.

## NEW AUDITS STARTED

(Not Completed as of March 31, 2015)

BC Timber Sales and Timber Sale Licence Holders – Chinook Business Area – Chilliwack Natural Resource District – Compliance audit of forest planning and practices.

# COMPLAINTS



**50** concerns received, responded to and closed *

**05** new complaints received and under investigation

**04** complaint investigations completed and reports published

* *This number does not include concerns that became formal complaints.*

## NEW COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

| Name | Location | Issue |
|---|---|---|
| Harvesting in the Bonneau Creek watershed | Cherryville | A complaint that a large amount of harvesting over a short time period increased the peak flows on a stream that crosses through private land. |
| Forest harvest planning near Clearwater | Clearwater | A complaint that the Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations, BC Timber Sales, and a local licensee are in non-compliance with a local non-binding guidance document for planning and practices. |
| Harvesting and natural range barriers near Sharpe Lake | 100 Mile House | A complaint about mitigation activities conducted by a licensee to address the licensee's breach of a natural range barrier. |
| Visual management near Cracroft Island | Port McNeil | A complaint about the visual impacts of planned harvesting in the Johnstone Strait area. Visual quality objectives are out of date and should have been revised before key plans were approved and the recent determination of a new allowable annual cut was made. |
| Clearcutting near Grand Forks | Grand Forks | A complaint about a large clearcut and its impact on wildlife and hydrology. |

## CONCERNS

*Although concerns do not involve formal investigations, the Board takes concerns seriously and puts considerable time and effort into trying to resolve matters. In some cases, the Board will make numerous phone calls to government, industry and the person with the concern over several days or weeks and may even conduct a site visit to look into the concern.*

## COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS

### HAIDA GWAII VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES

The Heritage and Natural Resources Committee of the Council of the Haida Nation filed a complaint that timber harvesting on Haida Gwaii, by Teal Cedar Products Ltd., did not meet visual quality objectives (VQOs) at a number of locations. The complainant was also concerned about the lack of accountability for the results of these practices under BC's *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), which includes professional reliance as a key foundational element.

The investigation focused on one contentious cutblock. The Board found that neither the cutblock design nor the harvested result met the VQOs, and therefore the licensee did not comply with FRPA requirements. The Board noted the failure to engage in professional dialogue when opportunities were presented as a contributing factor. The Board also found that, in this case, the government's enforcement of FRPA requirements was inadequate.

While this report focused on the licensee's compliance with government's established VQOs, it underscores key considerations for making professional reliance effective. It also emphasizes the importance of appropriate government enforcement to support public confidence in discretionary decision-making by licensees and their professionals under FRPA.

### HARVESTING UPSLOPE OF CABINS ALONG EAST SHUSWAP LAKE

Seasonal cabin owners on the east side of Shushwap Lake filed a complaint about proposed harvesting and road construction in an area upslope of their cabins. The work was planned by Canoe Forest Products Ltd., a subsidiary of Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd. The residents were concerned about the potential for debris flows and landslides.

The Board found that the licensee's planning adequately addressed the risk to cabin owners from landslides that might result from road and harvesting activities. Appropriate assessments were completed and peer reviewed by several other specialists. The licensee committed to the final recommendations from these assessments and is taking additional steps to address long-term risks. The Board also noted licensee communication with the local cabin owners was proactive and effective. Ultimately, success will depend on implementation of actions to manage long-term risks, and on-going communications with stakeholders.

This complaint investigation highlights the responsibility licensees have to ensure stakeholder involvement and communications are consistent, timely, responsive, transparent and collaborative. It also demonstrates the responsibility of the public to get involved, share in building a working relationship with the licensee, and become an active part of the forest management process.

### TIMBER HARVESTING AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO THE DUHAMEL CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN

A resident at Duhamel Creek, near Nelson, filed a complaint that Kalesnikoff Lumber Co. Ltd.'s planned road building and harvesting for several cutblocks in the Duhamel Creek community watershed would increase the risk of flooding and debris flows, potentially damaging property, reducing water quality and endangering the lives of residents on the Duhamel Creek alluvial fan.

Since Duhamel Creek was designated a community watershed almost 20 years ago, various levels of government have determined that the alluvial fan poses some significant threats to public safety from flooding and associated damage. The provincial government also decided that this watershed would be available for timber harvesting. Several landslides associated with harvesting and road building have occurred in the watershed.

The Board found that the licensee carefully planned new harvesting in Duhamel Creek, engaging appropriate professionals to conduct assessments that appear to be reasonable and sound. However, the Board recommended an update of the existing watershed hydrologic assessment, to help clarify the rationale and context for the current planning decisions. The Board also found that, although some residents still remain opposed to any further logging in the watershed, the licensee effectively consulted with Duhamel residents.

This case is another example of an ongoing issue identified by the Board – it's the licensee who assesses risks and receives benefits from logging, while it's the residents who must live with the risk. In these circumstances, conflict may be difficult to avoid, even with effective consultation. In the Board's opinion, a local public planning process for the Duhamel watershed with participation of the provincial government and the regional district would be a worthwhile undertaking before any further developments are approved.

### BX CREEK LOGGING

Residents in the BX Creek watershed near Vernon filed a complaint about the visual impact of BC Timber Sales (BCTS) harvesting across the valley from their homes. The residents were also concerned that they had not been directly consulted prior to the logging, and want to be consulted about future harvesting in the area.

The Board determined that the established VQO of 'partial retention' had been achieved. The Board also participated with the complainants and BCTS staff in a field review of the harvested cutblocks to further discuss operational planning and practices. Following discussions in the field, everyone had a better appreciation of the challenges and concerns faced by both parties. The complainants and BCTS also decided how they will maintain communication for future activities, so the Board closed the investigation.

This example reinforces the need in some cases to go beyond legal requirements for public consultation. Often the affected public are not aware of possible impacts from harvesting so they take no interest in forest planning until they see cutblocks being marked out on the ground, or harvested. The resolution of this complaint illustrates the importance of relationship building and trust.

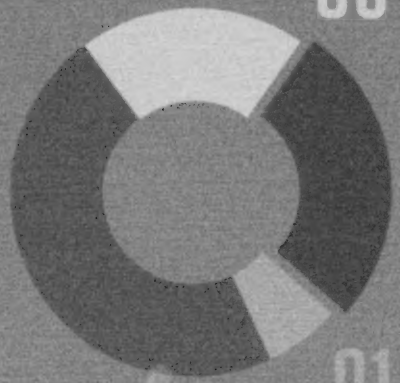
## COMPLAINT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE / RESPONSES RECEIVED

### TIMBER HARVESTING AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO THE DUHAMEL CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN

**Recommendation made:**
In accordance with section 131(2) of FRPA, the Board recommends that the licensee update the 2004 watershed assessment using the standard as outlined in *Land Management Handbook 61 – Managing Forested Watersheds for Hydrogeomorghic Risks on Fans* by March 31, 2015.

**Response received:**
In February 2015, Board staff noted that the watershed assessment has been updated, which addressed the concern.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS



**03** special investigations published

**04** special reports published

**01** special project in progress

**07** new projects started

## SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

### TIMELINESS, PENALTY SIZE AND TRANSPARENCY OF PENALTY DETERMINATIONS

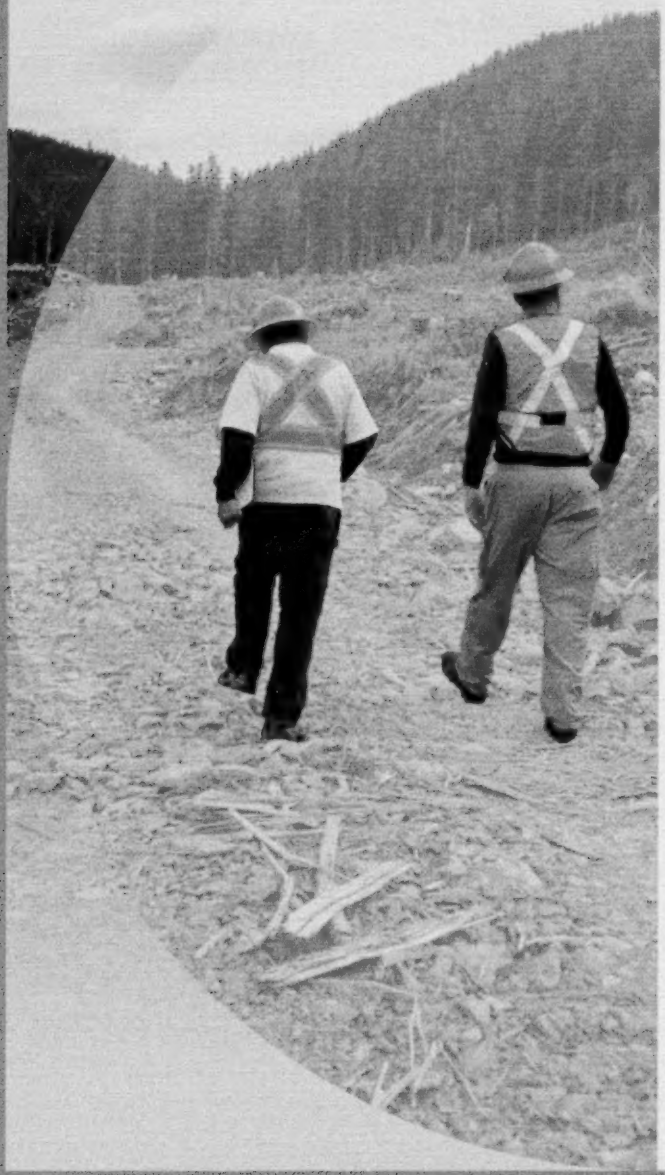
This report looks at penalty determinations made by government officials for contraventions of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA), the *Wildfire Act* and the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, during a five-year period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2014.

The Board examined all 146 penalty determinations issued during the time period, and found that most penalty determinations had good rationales and were well written. However, there are opportunities for improvement in timeliness. Of the 100 determinations the Board was able to examine for timeliness, 32 took more than 18 months to investigate and bring to an opportunity to be heard, and 43 took more than 6 months for the decision to be written after the opportunity to be heard.

The report also found opportunities for improvement in relation to the size of penalties. It is not always clear that penalties remove any economic benefit gained from the contravention. Penalty amounts seem low, with 91 percent being less than 10 percent of the maximum authorized penalty, and 79 percent being less than $5,000.

With respect to transparency, government does not publish determination letters, which means penalties are not effective in promoting compliance in the wider regulated community, or in contributing to public confidence in enforcement.

The Board made seven recommendations in relation to these issues (see page 25).



## MITIGATION OF FORESTRY IMPACTS TO NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

This investigation examined how well forest licensees plan and mitigate forestry impacts to timbered natural range barriers. Along with barriers such as steep gullies and large rivers, timbered range barriers are important because they help ensure cattle are contained within specific areas and don't graze where they are not supposed to. Forestry operations, including harvesting and road construction, can remove or reduce the effectiveness of a timbered range barrier.

The investigation examined 10 case studies on the ground, and the commitments (referred to as 'measures') to address forestry impacts to range barriers in 46 forest stewardship plans (FSPs) and 10 woodlot licence plans. In most of the case studies, the investigation found problems in how mitigation was planned and implemented. About one-third of the measures in the 56 plans were deficient because, as written, they were not likely to lead to effective mitigation and were not verifiable. Only one plan included a measure that was fully verifiable, meaning the majority of the measures in the plans examined could not be enforced.

The investigation also found several additional factors that may be limiting the effective mitigation of impacts to natural range barriers. These include the stumpage appraisal system, and the need for more proactive forest planning, which would involve forest licensees locating cutblocks and roads away from range barriers wherever possible. The Board made three recommendations to government to improve the management of natural range barriers, with a response requested by September 2015 (see page 24).

## COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS: FROM OBJECTIVES TO RESULTS ON THE GROUND

This investigation examined how well FRPA protects drinking water in community watersheds – areas specifically designated under FRPA because of their importance for providing drinking water to downstream users. The investigators examined FSPs in 48 of the 131 designated community watersheds that have had forestry activity in recent years. Forest practices and watershed condition were examined on the ground in 12 of the 48 watersheds.

The investigation found issues at all levels of the FRPA framework, from government's objectives that provide direction to licensees, to licensee commitments in FSPs, to practices on the ground. The report highlights concerns regarding the lack of effective sediment management on forest roads, issues with watershed-type assessments completed by professionals, and poor integration where multiple resource users are working in the same watershed. The investigation also found that requirements in the legislation intended to protect drinking water are not clear or well understood, and government does not specifically monitor whether its objectives in community watersheds are being achieved.

To help improve the protection of drinking water in community watersheds, the Forest Practices Board made four recommendations to government and one recommendation to the professional associations regulating foresters and engineers.

In October 2014, government endorsed each of the Board's recommendations for community watersheds, committing to:

- conducting a comprehensive review of drinking water quality requirements under FRPA;
- preparing a FRPA guidance bulletin in collaboration with professional associations focusing on drinking water protection and sediment control;
- providing guidance to practitioners and decision makers on preparing results and strategies for the community watershed objective;
- monitoring effectiveness of practices to protect drinking water quality; and
- reviewing the status of community watersheds to ensure the designation is only applied to watersheds that require special management to protect drinking water quality.

As well, both the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (APEGBC) and the Association of BC Forest Professionals (ABCFP) have committed to developing guidance for their members to ensure watershed assessments are meaningful and include the necessary elements to address government's objective for community watersheds. The Board has requested an update from government and the professional associations on progress made in implementing the recommendations by October 2015.

# SPECIAL REPORTS

## PENALTY DETERMINATIONS UNDER FOREST AND RANGE PRACTICES LEGISLATION

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the public, forest and range agreement holders and government officials about administrative penalties related to forest and range practices. The report gives an overview of the 344 penalty determinations received by the Board between 2007 and 2013. It discusses the size of penalties, statutory defences (such as due diligence), and cases where no contravention was found. The types of activity that give rise to penalties are described in seven categories: unauthorized harvesting, roads, fire, reforestation, range, contraventions by individuals carrying out recreational activities, and other. Each of these is illustrated with a descriptive example.

## A DECADE IN REVIEW: OBSERVATIONS ON REGULATION OF FOREST AND RANGE PRACTICES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

After nearly a decade of experience, the Board decided to report on how well FRPA is working. When FRPA was introduced in 2004, it was understood that adjustments would be necessary as circumstances changed and practitioners gained experience with the new approach. Now, a decade later, the Board finds that the system is generally working, but that implementation is incomplete and some aspects need to be refined or adapted to changing circumstances.

Much has been achieved. Government objectives have been established in many areas, for many resource values. Licensees generally comply with legislated requirements. Most licensees engage professionals to advise them on compliance with the law and sound practices. The Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP) is carrying out effectiveness monitoring.

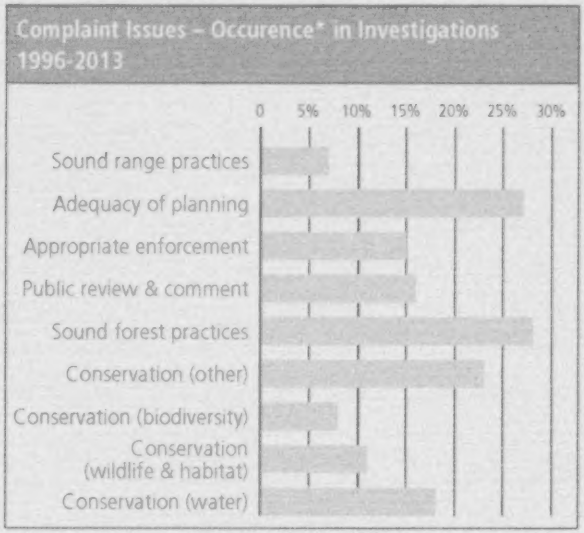
There is also room for improvement. The full suite of government objectives has not been established, leaving, in some areas, a vacuum in government policy, which licensees and their professionals should not be expected to fill. Plans required by FRPA have limited usefulness for planning purposes or as a mechanism for public engagement. Some practice requirements are not clear. The compliance and enforcement program has significantly reduced its inspection effort in the areas of forestry and range practices. There is still no common understanding about what 'professional reliance' is and what should be expected from it. Effectiveness evaluations are being carried out, but the results are not being used to improve regulation. The report includes advice to government in all of these areas.

| FRPA Framework Elements | Board Ratings |
|---|---|
| Objectives | Fair |
| Plans - **Forest** | Fair |
| Plans - **Range** | Poor |
| Practices - **Forests** | Good |
| Practices - **Range** | Not enough information |
| Compliance & Enforcement - **Forests** | Fair |
| Compliance & Enforcement - **Range** | Poor |
| Professional Reliance | Fair |
| Effectiveness Evaluations | Fair |

## A SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS TO THE BC FOREST PRACTICES BOARD (1995-2013)

This report reviews the results of 19 years of Forest Practices Board investigations of public complaints. Since 1995, the Board has responded to over 1000 public concerns and has formally investigated several hundred complaints.

A key mission of the Board is to encourage continuous improvement—and thus encourage public confidence—in forest and range practices. To that end, the Board works to resolve concerns and complaints and to strengthen resource stewardship, rather than simply investigate and report. Over the years, the majority of Board recommendations made in complaint investigations have been implemented.




*Most complaint investigations dealt with 2-3 issues

In about 70 percent of all the Board's complaint investigations, the subject of the investigation had complied with the law and had conducted reasonable practices to minimize impacts on other resources and people. However, the Board still frequently noted room for improvement in government legislation and policies, strategic planning, public involvement, operational planning and practices and resource protection. For the 30 percent of complaint investigations where a non-compliance was found, most were related to procedural details, although some found more significant issues.

## ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS: 2009-2014

The Forest Practices Board participates in appeals to the Forest Appeals Commission under FRPA and the *Wildfire Act*. These appeals concern administrative penalties (which are issued by government officials, rather than by the courts), remediation orders and government decisions concerning approval or rejection of FSPs, range stewardship plans, or range use plans.

Examining the period from April 1, 2009, to December 31, 2014, this report is the third in a series of reports summarizing the work of the Board in administrative appeals since the establishment of the Board and the Forest Appeals Commission in 1995. In the five-year period, the Board initiated 2 appeals, joined as a third party in 11 appeals and received 1 decision on an appeal that started prior to April 1, 2009. Three themes emerge from the Board's participation in these appeals:

1. interpretation and application of legislation;

2. due diligence and mistake of fact; and

3. fair and equitable application of legislation.

In total, between 1995 and the end of 2014, the Board initiated 8 appeals and joined an additional 80 appeals.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION – A REVIEW OF FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLANS IN BC

In 2006, the Board examined a sample of early FSPs, highlighting shortcomings as a way to help improve subsequent FSPs. This update report will determine if more recent FSPs are meeting the expectations set for them by government for public review and comment, enforceable results and strategies, consistency with government objectives, and innovation. This report will also examine if FSPs have improved over time.

## NEW SPECIAL PROJECTS STARTED

### SPECIAL REPORT – RESOURCE ROADS AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

This report will assess the state of access management in British Columbia. The primary focus of the report will be an examination and description of current legislation, policy, procedures and practices related to resource roads. The report is a follow up to a report on access management the Board published in 2005. This report will be published in April 2015.

### SPECIAL REPORT – AN EVALUATION OF THE FOREST AND RANGE EVALUATION PROGRAM (FREP)

This report will assess the effectiveness of the FREP program in implementing continuous improvement and adaptive management as a foundation for FRPA legislative framework. The focus will be the evaluation of FREP implementation (how it was designed to function) to determine if it is meeting, or likely to meet the expected program outcomes and fulfill its role within FRPA framework. Recommendations may be made to improve FREP design and/or delivery.

### SPECIAL REPORT – THE ROLE OF THE DISTRICT MANAGER AS A DECISION MAKER UNDER FRPA

This report will draw on examples from Board investigations and audits to examine the role and decision-making authority of the district manager for the Ministry of Forests Lands and Natural Resource Operations. The Board intends this report to highlight issues that the Board has observed in past reports and to stimulate public discussion of potential solutions.

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION – TIMBER REMOVAL IN MOUNTAIN CARIBOU HABITAT

Mountain caribou are at risk in the southern two-thirds of British Columbia. Habitat loss, habitat alteration and predation have been identified as key factors in the caribou population declines observed over the past few decades. This investigation will determine the extent of timber removal in mountain caribou habitat from harvesting, road-building, heli-landing construction, and other activities, and the compliance of these activities with the ungulate winter range order and cutting authorities.

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION – ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN STEEP TERRAIN

The investigation will determine whether the parties who construct resource roads on steep terrain are meeting legislative requirements of FRPA and following professional standards of practice and the related guidelines of the professional regulatory bodies. Are the roads stable, safe for industrial and public use, constructed according to plan, and is the potential for damage to the environment being mitigated?

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION – MANAGING FOREST FUELS IN THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE: UPDATE

In response to wildfires during the summers of 1998 and 2003, government set up the strategic fuel management program to provide funding to communities for fuel reduction. In 2009, the Board examined the progress made in the program, finding that good progress had been made, but much work remained to be done. The update report will follow up and see what progress communities have made during the last five years.

### BULLETIN ON STEWARDSHIP

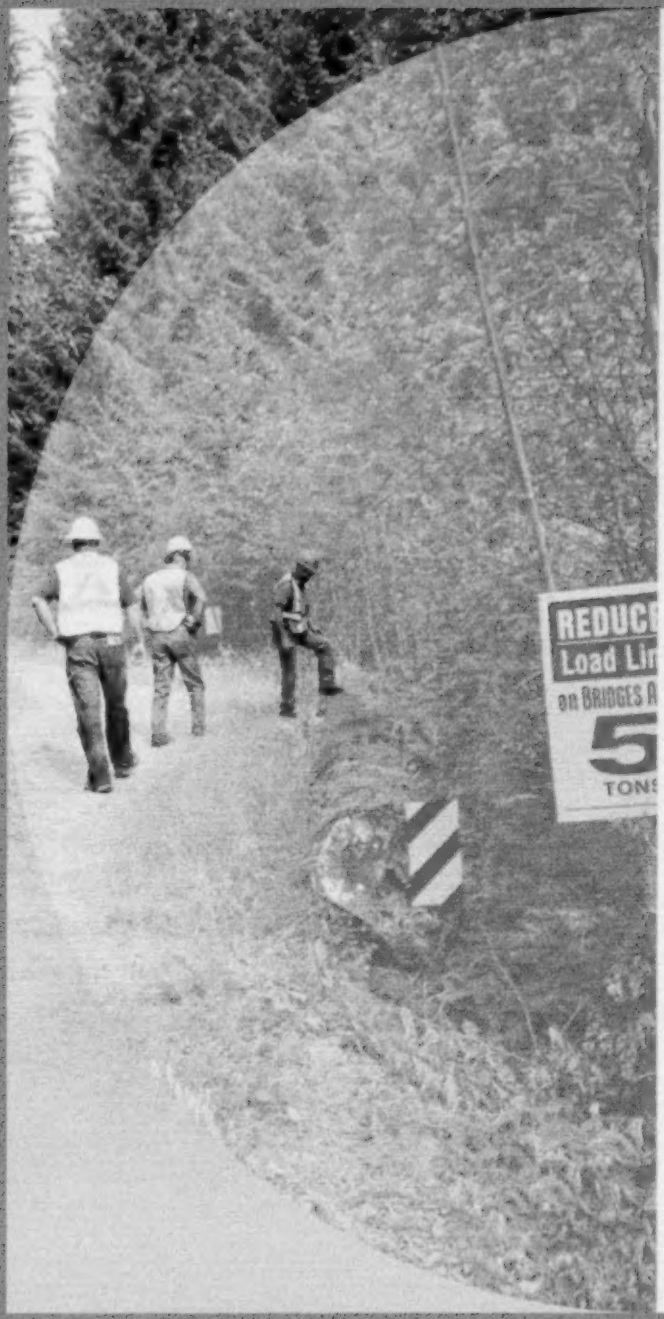
One of the Board's strategic priorities is to promote stewardship through its reports. Stewardship is a commonly used term and is defined in many different ways. Therefore, the Board decided stewardship required explanation in terms of how the Board interprets and applies it in relation to our mandate. This bulletin will describe what stewardship means to the Board and how it will be assessed in the forest and range practices context.

## UPDATE

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION – BRIDGE PLANNING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The February 2014 special investigation, *Bridge Planning, Design and Construction*, made a number of recommendations to address the numerous non-compliances and professional practice issues identified in the report. The ABCFP and APEGBC responded to the recommendations, outlining a number of steps the associations have taken to ensure their members are practicing appropriately when it comes to designing and constructing bridges on forest roads. Since the Board report was published, the Joint Practices Board of the two associations revised and released to their members the APEGBC/ABCFP's *Guidelines for Professional Service in the Forest Sector-Crossings* (2014). The ABCFP also held a vote on a proposed by-law that would connect professional practice with use of the guidelines. The by-law passed handily, showing that professional foresters believe in and support the importance of ensuring bridges are well-built and safe for use.

The Board is encouraged by these actions, as well as the response of the forest industry as a whole, not only in addressing specific concerns noted in the report but by highlighting the importance of safety in taking meaningful measures to ensure the safety of forest road bridges.




## SPECIAL PROJECTS RECOMMENDATIONS MADE / RESPONSES RECEIVED

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATION – MITIGATION OF FORESTRY IMPACTS TO NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

**Recommendations made:**

1. Government should ensure that measures in operational plans support effective mitigation of impacts to natural range barriers and are verifiable. Alternatively, government could replace the requirement in FRPA to propose and carry out measures with a practice requirement.

2. Government should ensure that policies governing the stumpage appraisal system provide licensees and range users with sufficient time to determine if, and to what extent, forest practices have impacted a natural range barrier and the appropriate mitigation that is required.

3. Government should ensure that guidance is developed to clarify the purpose and scope of natural range barriers, including where on the range tenure section 48 of FRPA is meant to apply (e.g., pasture or tenure boundaries) and the values the requirement is intended to mitigate.

**Response received:**
Response not due until September 30, 2015.

## SPECIAL REPORT – TIMELINESS, PENALTY SIZE AND TRANSPARENCY OF PENALTY DETERMINATIONS

**Recommendations made:**

1. Government should establish a publicly-accessible, online database of all penalty determinations under FRPA and the *Wildfire Act*.

If there are concerns related to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, these could be addressed through a regulation or statute similar to section 6.1 of the *Ministry of Environment Act*.

2. Government should, by regulation, include the size of the enterprise as a required consideration for decision makers.

This could be done relatively quickly, using the regulation-making authority under section 71(5)(g) of FRPA and section 71 of the *Wildfire Act*.

3. To promote sound decision-making and consistency, government should consider reducing the number of delegated decision makers for penalty determinations, so that decision makers would gain more experience.

4. Decision makers should consider levying larger penalty amounts, particularly where the gravity and magnitude of the contravention is more than minimal, the person has previous similar contraventions or the contravention is deliberate.

This consideration would be in addition to removing any economic benefit.

5. Compliance and enforcement staff should: (a) examine the reasons why so many investigations exceed the policy guidance of one-year maximum and take steps to reduce investigation time; (b) where possible, present evidence to decision makers to enable them to address the issue of economic benefit from contraventions; and (c) consider making more use of agreed statements of facts.

6. Decision makers should complete determinations promptly after the opportunity to be heard, and should include the incident or discovery date in their determinations so that timeliness can be monitored.

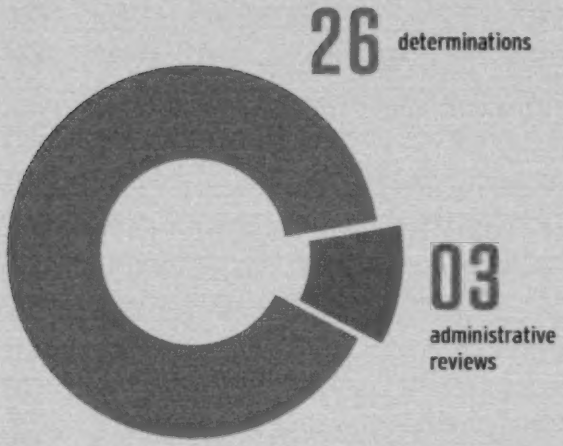
7. Decision makers and compliance and enforcement staff should continue the practice of "de-briefing" after a penalty determination has been made, to discuss opportunities for improvement.

**Response received:**

The Board requested a response to recommendations 1 to 3 no later than March 31, 2015. This deadline was later extended to April 30, 2015.

The Board is not requesting a response to recommendations 4 to 7, but will continue to monitor these issues.

## APPEALS




*During the period April 2014 to March 2015, the Board reviewed 26 determinations (including remediation orders) and 3 administrative reviews made under the* Forest and Range Practices Act *(FRPA) and the* Wildfire Act. *None were appealed by the Board. The Forest Appeals Commission (FAC) issued 4 decisions on previous appeals.*

# APPEAL DECISIONS

### DOUGLAS LAKE CATTLE COMPANY

In December 2013, the Board initiated an appeal of a determination involving the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. The district manager determined that the company harvested timber on Crown land adjacent to its private land, without authority, and did not inform its contractor of the boundaries of the private land adjoining Crown land. As a result, there was partial loss of an old growth management area and a mule deer winter range. However, the district manager found that the company exercised due diligence and therefore did not contravene FRPA. In the appeal, the Board argued that the decision maker was wrong to find that the landowner exercised due diligence. The government did not oppose the Board's position on due diligence. The landowner did not participate in the appeal.

The FAC decided that the landowner did not demonstrate that it exercised due diligence, that a minimum $3,300 penalty should be levied, and said the district manager should determine whether a higher penalty was warranted.

In October 2014, the district manager reconsidered the landowner's responsibility for the contravention and levied a penalty of $3,300 against the landowner. This was in addition to the original $3,300 penalty levied against the contractor.

### STELLA-JONES CANADA INC.

In March 2014, the Board joined the Stella-Jones Canada Inc. appeal, relating to a decision rejecting a free-growing declaration made by the company. The decision maker found the free-growing survey evidence to be contradictory and, for this reason, could not decide with certainty whether a free-growing stand had been achieved. The decision maker rejected the declaration, but said that he would conduct his own survey before making a final decision. The Board intended to take the position that a decision maker should be able to conduct a survey, if one is needed, in order to resolve uncertainty and make the best forest management decision. At an early stage of the appeal process, the government acknowledged that the district manager did not have authority to reject a declaration unless he had concluded that free growing had not been met. In this case, the district manager was not able to reach that conclusion, so the appeal was allowed by consent, and the district manager's rejection of the declaration was set aside.

**BLACKLOCK AND INTERIOR ROADS LTD.**

In March 2014, the Board joined the Blacklock and Interior Roads Ltd. appeals. These two appeals relate to a fire centre manager's decision apportioning 60 percent of fire-control costs to Mr. Blacklock and 40 percent to Interior Roads Ltd. The Board intended to take the position that the *Wildfire Act* should be interpreted as giving the minister discretion to decide how much of the government's costs of fire control a person should be required to pay.

The appeals were settled without a hearing. The government and the companies reached a settlement with respect to fire-control costs and damages. The FAC approved a consent order, agreed to by the other parties, confirming the contraventions and penalties, and setting aside the orders for payment of fire suppression costs and damages. The Board did not agree with the form of consent order and chose to withdraw from the appeal, rather than consent to the order.

**UNGER**

In June 2012, the Board joined an appeal of a fire centre manager's decision relating to a wildfire that escaped from private land to Crown land. The manager ordered the landowner to pay the government's fire-control costs of $861,356.06. At issue was the scope of the manager's authority to make such an order. The manager decided that his authority was limited to ordering the owner to pay all of the costs or none of the costs. The Board seeks to encourage fair and equitable application of legislation and in this case, the Board was concerned that the manager's "all or nothing" interpretation could lead to unfair costs orders in some situations. The Board argued that managers have the discretion to order payment of something less than the full costs of fire control, in appropriate circumstances.

The FAC published its decision in December 2014. The FAC denied the individual's appeal, but agreed with the Board on the point of interpretation. The FAC said the following: "Had this Panel decided to order less than the full amount of fire-control costs, this Panel would not have hesitated to do so, mainly as a common sense interpretation of the *Wildfire Regulation* based on the arguments put forward by the Forest Practices Board."

In January 2015, the individual appealed the FAC decision to the BC Supreme Court.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW TRAINING**

Board legal staff put on a workshop on administrative law for the Haida Gwaii Management Council in April 2014. The Council, appointed by the Haida Nation and the BC Government pursuant to the Kunst'aa guu-Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol, makes important, high-level decisions concerning resource management on Haida Gwaii. The Council recognizes that administrative law principles will help them to make good decisions that are legally defensible. The Council asked the Board to put on the workshop because Board staff had the necessary expertise and the Board is recognized as independent. The Board wanted to offer its support to this important initiative in relations between the BC Government and First Nations.

# COMMUNICATIONS

BC Forest Practices Board

@BC_FPBoard

The Board continues to work hard to communicate with the public and stakeholders about the Board's role in sound forest management in BC and about the results of our work. Some highlights from the past year include publication of the Board's 500th report, the launch of our new award-winning website **www.bcfpb.ca** in September, and a stakeholder survey conducted in February and March 2015.

The Board attended 28 conferences and annual general meetings, including the IUFRO XXIV World Congress in Salt Lake City, Utah. Over 4000 delegates from more than 80 countries around the world attended the congress. It provided an excellent opportunity to showcase BC's approach to sound forest management and independent oversight. The Board presented a talk on social licence and BC forestry and presented a poster on the results of forestry audits and the relationship to sustainable forest management in BC. We also participated in field tours, including one looking at post-fire rehabilitation and urban wildland interface issues.

Board members and staff also had the opportunity to speak about board reports and findings at 21 different events during the year.

In February and March, the Board carried out an online survey of stakeholder groups with an interest in BC forestry. We had 725 responses from across all sectors, including forestry, government, other resource industries, recreation, wildlife and environmental

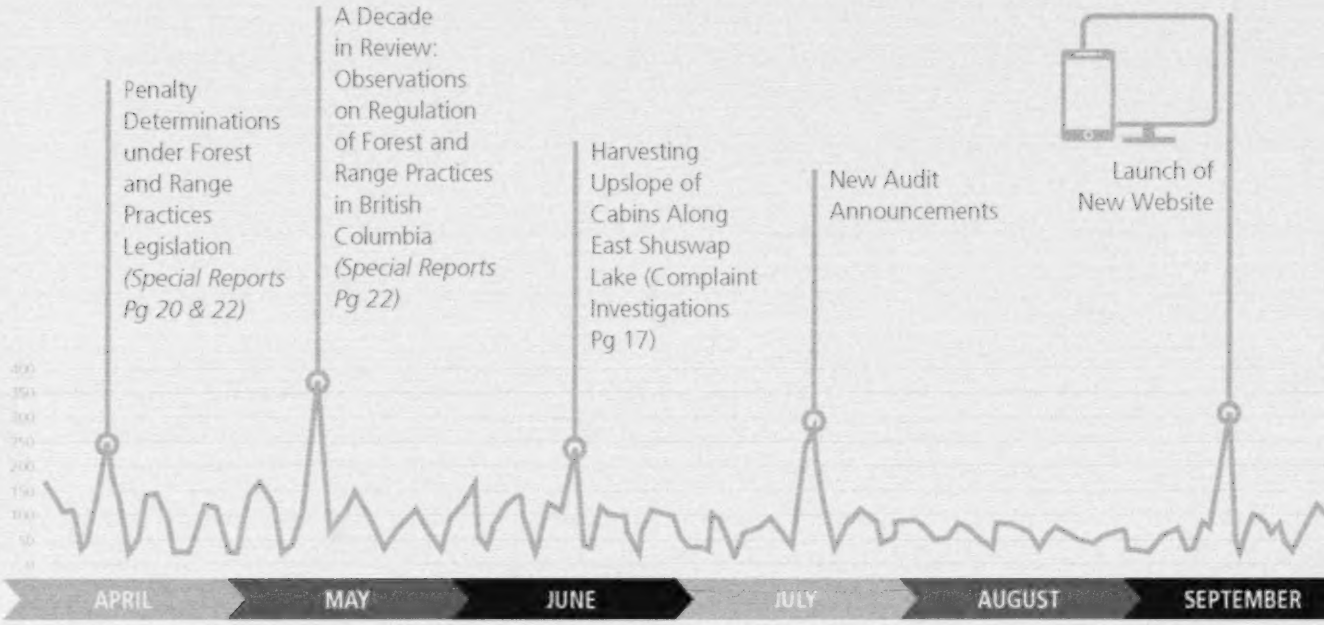
interests. The survey found strong support for the Board's role across all sectors, with over 80 percent of respondents saying the Board is extremely or very important.

The survey also identified limited awareness of some of the work the Board does among certain sectors and will help to target future communications.

Survey respondents identified issues they would like the Board to examine, which will help to inform future work undertaken by the Board. Full survey results are available on the Board's website.

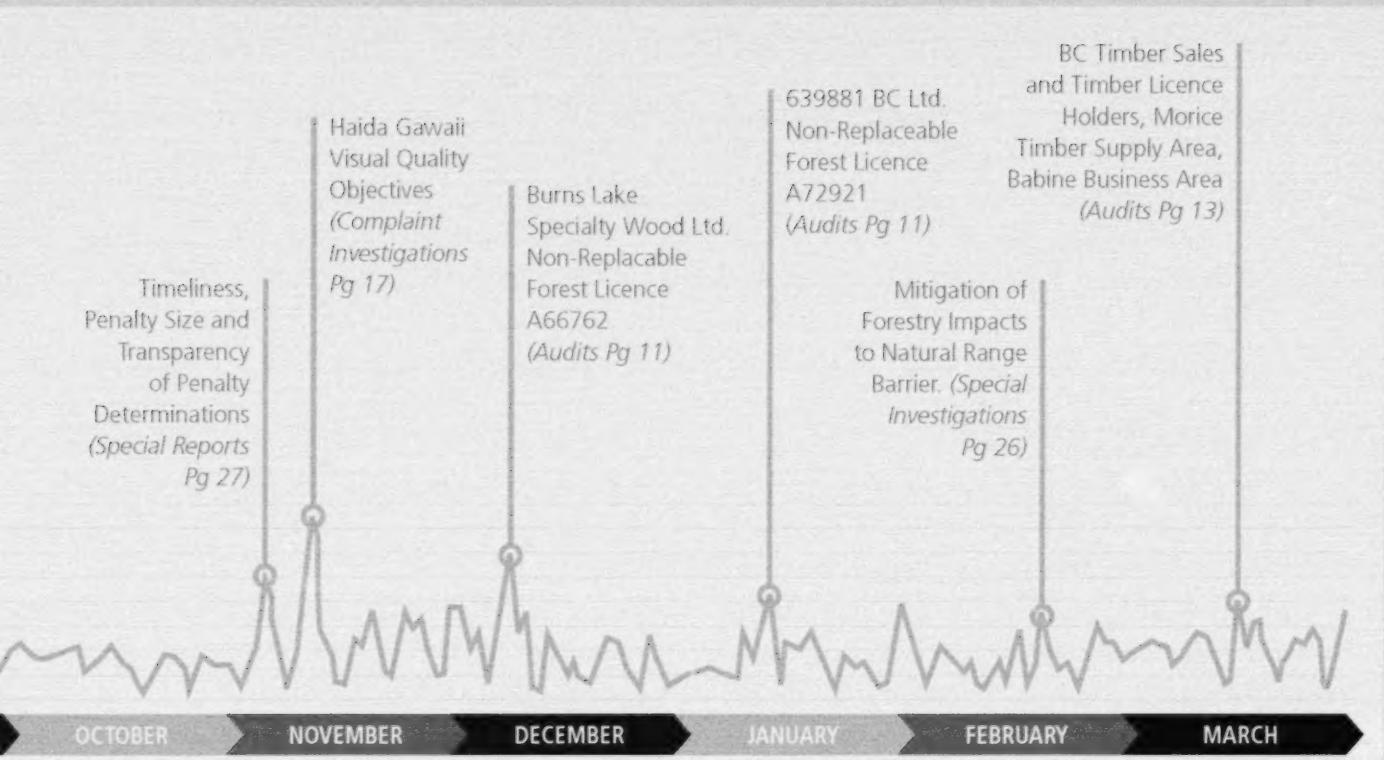
| Top 10 Most Popular Reports | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Bridge Planning, Design and Construction |
| 2 | A Decade in Review: Observations on Regulation of Forest and Range Practices in British Columbia |
| 3 | Penalty Determinations Under Forest and Range Practices Legislation |
| 4 | Timber Harvesting in Beetle Affected Areas – Is it Meeting Government's Objectives? |
| 5 | 2013/14 Annual Report |
| 6 | Management of Karst Resource Features on Northern Vancouver Island |
| 7 | Community Watersheds: From Objectives to Results on the Ground |
| 8 | Timeliness, Penalty Size and Transparency of Penalty Determinations |
| 9 | Conserving Old Growth Forests in BC – Implementation of Old-Growth Retention Objectives Under FRPA |
| 10 | Cumulative Effects Assessment – A Case Study for the Kiskatinaw River Watershed |

## WEBSITE VISITS AND REPORT RELEASES


Penalty Determinations under Forest and Range Practices Legislation (Special Reports Pg 20 & 22)
A Decade in Review: Observations on Regulation of Forest and Range Practices in British Columbia (Special Reports Pg 22)
Harvesting Upslope of Cabins Along East Shuswap Lake (Complaint Investigations Pg 17)
New Audit Announcements
Launch of New Website
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER

### REPORTS PUBLISHED

- Timber Harvesting and Potential Impacts to the Duhamel Creek Alluvial Fan; Complaint Investigation – April 2014
- Community Watersheds: From Objectives to Results; Special Investigation – April 2014
- Penalty Determinations under Forest and Range Practices Legislation; Special Report – April 2014
- A Decade in Review: Observations on Regulation of Forest and Range Practices in British Columbia; Special Report – May 2014
- A Summary of Complaints to the BC Forest Practices Board (1995-2013); Special Report – May 2014
- Mackenzie Fibre Management Corporation Forest Licence to Cut A87345; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – June 2014
- Harvesting Upslope of Cabins Along East Shuswap Lake; Complaint Investigation – June 2014
- What to Expect During a Board Compliance Audit; A Guide – June 2014
- Eye on BC's Forests, Issue 11 – Summer 2014
- Closing Letter – BX Creek; Complaint Investigation – July 2014
- 2013/14 Annual Report – September 2014
- Carrier Lumber Ltd. Forest Licence A18158; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – September 2014
- Timeliness, Penalty Size and Transparency of Penalty Determinations; Special Investigation – October 2014
- Haida Gwaii Visual Quality Objectives; Complaint Investigation – November 2014
- RMR Acquisitions Inc. Occupant Licence to Cut L49319; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – November 2014
- Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership Community Forest Licence K1X; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – November 2014


Timeliness, Penalty Size and Transparency of Penalty Determinations (Special Reports Pg 27)
Haida Gawaii Visual Quality Objectives (Complaint Investigations Pg 17)
Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd. Non-Replacable Forest Licence A66762 (Audits Pg 11)
639881 BC Ltd. Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A72921 (Audits Pg 11)
Mitigation of Forestry Impacts to Natural Range Barrier. (Special Investigations Pg 26)
BC Timber Sales and Timber Licence Holders, Morice Timber Supply Area, Babine Business Area (Audits Pg 13)
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH

- Burns Lake Specialty Wood Ltd. Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A66762; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – December 2014
- Pebble Creek Timber Ltd. Forest Licence A19218; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – December 2014
- Kenkeknem Forest Tenures Ltd. First Nations Woodland Licence N1I; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – December 2014
- Lil'wat Forestry Ventures Forest Licence A83925 and Lil'wat Construction Enterprises Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A82250; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – December 2014
- Eye on BC's Forests, Issue 12 – Winter 2014-15
- Helicopter and Snowcat Skiing in Mountain Caribou Habitat; Audit of Compliance with Reporting Requirements – December 2014
- 639881 BC Ltd. Non-Replaceable Forest Licence A72921; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – January 2015
- TimberWest Forest Corporation Tree Farm Licence 47; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – February 2015
- Woodlot Licences W0303, W1434, W1591, W2070; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – February 2015
- Mitigation of Forestry Impacts to Natural Range Barriers; Special Investigation – February 2015
- BC Timber Sales and Timber Sale Licence Holders, Morice Timber Supply Area, Babine Business Area; Audit of Forest Planning and Practices – March 2015
- Range Agreements RAN073562, RAN074611, RAN076681 and RAN073605; Audit of Range Planning and Practices – March 2015
- Administrative Appeals: 2009-2014; Special Report – March 2015

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2. British Columbia. *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* - Periodicals.
3. British Columbia. *Forest and Range Practices Act* - Periodicals.
4. Forest policy - British Columbia - Periodicals.
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